bis return of members same

nied.

Mr. Krnsdt-I presume the proper proceeding is that

Mr. Krnsdt-I presume the proper proceeding is that

of legislative bodies in general—to present one of the de
linquents at a time for consideration.

Rr. CLANCT—Though some may think differently, I

think this a very serious matter. I move that the delinquents be brought in one at a time, and i think stringent
chastisement is necessary. I move that the house be

cleared, and that the delinquents be brought in one at a

time.

Inc.

Mr. W. H. SMITH rose to make an inquiry.

Mr. MATHER—I think that the members under contempt should not be allowed to address the Board.

Mr. CLANCY—The members present, I think, who are under contempt, should be requested to leave the room,

Mr. KREEDY—If this is to be done in conformity with legislative rules, our friends on the platform, (reporters), must be removed.

Mr. Holder moved that Clancy's motion be laid on the

Mr. Holder-is this real, or a berlesque ? I think it is Mr. Holdris—Is this real, or a berleaque? I think it is burlesque; and want to give certain persons in this room anoportunity of leveling their shafts at certain parties. I sm in favor of legislation which can be called legislation, not a farce like this; and an affair that happened come time ago; I make no references.

Mr. Hodginson—It is well known that I am sometimes obliged to leave this room in a burry. I move that the members be allowed to stay in this room. [Lost].

Mr. HOLDER moved that the matter be indefinitely postered.

KESSEDY-If the centleman had only eyes he would see that this matter is entertained in earnest; and that there is a determination that those who are in the habit of going away, as on Friday night, shall be brought

Mr. W. H. SMITH was proceeding to address the Chair, Mr. MATHER objected, as Mr. Smith was under con-

Mr. MATHER objected, as air small was about thempt.

Mr. Holder—I see that two gentlemen at least are in cornect, these from the Ninth and Fifty seventh. I do not wish to treat the matter lightly; but a certain clique want to throw edium on a few members who left that evening. Let an average be taken for a month, and then we will see who are in the habit of absenting themselves.

Mr. Clarcy's motion that the members in contempt should leave the room and members of the press remain, was carried.

Mr. MATHER moved that the Sergeant be directed to bring the President of the Board to the bar. Carried. The President, Edwis J. Brows, was brought to the

Mr. MATREE moved that he be called on to excuse him

self. Carried.

Mr. Brown.—In consequence of indisposition about 9 c'clock, I appointed a President to take my place. The Clerk, and the Councilman who took my place knew it. If that be the case, instead of being in contempt, I think gentlemen put themselves in contempt. If it was known to the Board that the President was sick, and went home

to the Hoard that the Freezien, was next, and weat thought, etc., then fo place him in the category of contempt was to put themselves there. In future, I think that the names of these who are excused from time to time should be placed on a roll.

Mr. Mather-I would like to know whether the gentle-

of these who are excussed from time to time should be placed on a roll.

Mr. Mather.—I would like to know whether the gentleman seriously meens that he think it out of order to put him, as Freedent, in contempt.

Mr. Brows.—If the Board knew that an officer was sick, I think it could not be sustained.

Mr. Mather.—I subscribe to what the gentleman says bypothetically, with an "if." While I was President of the Committee of the Whole, the gentleman came to me and said he was seriously ill and should go—that I feel in duty bound to say; but I trust the President will not atter on the thoor of the Board that he considers this action toward their President unparliamentary and unwarranted.

Mr. Brown.—I did not say so.

Mr. Mather.—I move that the President be excused.

Mr. Jackson.—If known to the President of the Committee of the Whole, it was not known to the House.

Mr. Krnnen.—I was one of those who were not aware of his being indispered; but even were it otherwise, I would have required every absentee to be held in contempt.—If one be held responsible, all should.

Mr. Brown.—I think, if gentlemen conform to the rules, it is entirely out of order, after that, to send the Serjeant at Arms after them

Mr. Houghtssox.—I have but one view, viz: The onforcement of the rules. There is a rule that a call of the House can be made at any time. I was arrested merely for endeavoring to enforce a rule. I had not an opportunity to explain; I was somewhat excited at the time. A rule says that no member shall be excused without the consent of the President. If the rule was carried on me the other night, I ask it to be enforced on every other member. The motion to excuse the President was carried ananimously.]

Mr. Cleary was brought to the bar. On being called on to effer his excuse, he inquired whether members are beened to be present!

The Chair said they were.

Mr. Cleary was brought to the bar. On being called on to effer his excuse, he inquired whether members are beened to be present!

Mr. W. H. Shith was called and ex

Mr. W. H. SMITH was called and excused himself on

Mr. W. H. Smith was called and excused himself on the ground that he wanted to go to church, the day being Good Friday. [Excused]

Mr. McClaye being called up said—He and his wife were sick, and that it was the first time he went away without saking leave. [Excused]

Mr. North was called—He said he had been obliged to go sixty miles the night before; and that three members of his family were sick. He had served on two committees, and then went to see his sick family. [Excused.]

At this time some of the members under contempt, who had not been called to the bar, came into the room. Mr. Clancy called the attention of the Chair to the fact and required that the members should be removed.

Mr. Punny (one of the members alluded to,) said he had asked the Sergeant at Arms to let him out, but he would not. [Laughter]

Mr. Punby was now brought to the bar. On being asked to make his excuse, he said, "I have no excuse to

Mr. PURDY was now brought to the bar. On being maked to make his excuse, he said, "I have no excuse to "make,"

Chair—Gentlemen, you have heard the response
Mr. Clancy—I move that the gentleman be held in contempt until such time as he sees it to make an excuse.

Mr. Jackson said this was a defance; this being the first offence, he would excuse it, but not when a defance instead of an excuse was offered.

Mr. Clancy—The gentleman now before the bar made several aftempts to run away without asking permission. The gentleman from the XLIVth stated he sat in his chair to give him an opportunity of running away. I saw the gentleman's hat and coat brought to the railing to give him an opportunity of walking out without permission; to give him the privilege of running out or skulking away. He offers no excuse: therefore I press my motion.

Mr. Hoddensson (Forty fourth) explained. He said: I found the gentleman from the Twenty seventh in my seat; he asked me if I would take his seat, and I did. He afterward told me that it was that he might have an opportunity of going out. I know him too well, and the base, mean and malignant attack made on no lately.

Mr. PURDY—I have no excuse to make. I will not make up a cunning story for a matter of form.

Mr. CLANCY pressed his motion.

Mr. CLANCY pressed his motion.

Mr. H. SELTER—I think the dignity of this house is con-

he excused.

Mr Belden-I think the dignity of this house is concerned, if the gentlemen knew the rules and did not think

Mr. Belden.—I think the dignity of this house is coerced, if the genilemen here we the rules and did not think it necessary to ask permission.

Mr. Conover urged his motion for a reprimand.

Mr. Pundy—I have only to say I never left previous to adjournment but once previous to last Friday night; I have hatched up no excuse; I have no legal one.

Mr. McIstrie moved to excuse Mr. Pardy.

Mr. Cooper.—The gentleman probably thinks he has no legal exuse; but every one has some excuse, local or not; he might have wished to go home. If he had no excuse he would have remained. Those the gentleman will give it.

Mr. KENNEDY-I believe the gentleman has answered

Mr. Kennery—I believe the gentleman rase answered frenkly that he has no excuse. He admits that he has violated the rule of the Beard, and is ready to be punished in such a manner as they think advisable. The proposition of the gentleman from the Fifty-third to reprimand is correct. The motion to excuse is but holding out as inducement to violate the rules.

The motion to reprimand being carried unanimensity, the Chair proceeded to reprimand Mr. Furdy in these

words:

The very serious duty devolves on the temporary President to administer a reprimand to one of his colleagues for having violated a plain and explicit rule of this Board. But, in consideration of the very frank manner in which you have stated that you had no excess, and believing that justice should always be tempored with morey, we say to you, "Go and sin no more." [Loud laughter and applause.]

Mr Garney was called, and excused on the ground of illness.

Mr. VERMILYE was called and excused, having been ox-Mr. VERMILYE was called and excured, having been excused by the President an hour before he left.

Mr. Finckney was excused on the ground that he had been excused by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and was sick then and since.

Mr. Limberger was excused on the ground of illness.

Mr. Moller was excused, as he lived a good way up town, and the Council now allowed no car hire, and the streets were very muddy to walk in.

Mr. Cunny was placed at the bar. He said, I think I have missed but that one night. At that time, seeing all my reform friends withdrawing. I thought I had a right to go.

Mr. Conover.—As he says he thought he had a right to go because he saw others going. I move that he be reprised

CURRY-I do not think any of us had a right. I do

Mr. Conover withdrew his motion, and the motion to reprinted being carried, the Chair acdressed Mr. Curry thus: Councilmon Curry: The Board having directed that you shall be reprimended for having broken a rule in following your reforming friends, I hope you will be reafted fellow better examples. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kennery moved that Mr. See should be arcused, as the President reported that he had accused him. He said, I have heart that Mr. Beakley had said be would not under any circumstances present himself before the Board. I would not move to excuse Mr. See if I thought the same rule were to excuse Mr. Beakley.

Mr. BROWN-Mr. See is the most conscientious man I ever met with; also a very modest man, who would feel hurt by the censure of the Board. I second the motion to excuse. [Carried with one dissenting voice.]

Mr. KENNEY-I move that Councilman Beakley be held in contempt.

Mr. Jackson-I do not think the motion necessary; all

Mr. Jackson — I do not mind the discovery of the Mr. Pischker completed of the observations of the Councilman of the Eighth; and of the anduct of the gettleman from the Fifty seventh, who, after excusing him, had not saved him from censure.

Mr. Jackson (Eighth) explained, and Mr. Marsien (Fifty seventh, said all he did to save sucher member (rom CO), and all he did to save sucher members (Fifty seventh, said all he did to save

mother member from cor empt was to call him back when he was going out. The motion to held Mr. Beakly in contempt was car-

The motion to no a Mr. Beakly in contemps was carried, two or three voices dissenting. The cases of contemps being all disposed of, the Board proceeded to the business of the night.

Some time ago the Board called upon Recorder Tillon forms in the evidence taken in the matter of the indictagent and examination of certain Alderman of the old Board. Mr. Tillou replies, declining to give up the papers.

Board. "Mr. Tillou replies, declining to give up the papers. He says:

I respectfully acknowledge the receipt of two resolutions passed by year on the 10th last. One of them in effect, respecting me to infure year what disposition I design to mass of the testimony taken by me in 1-thin to certain above sopposed to have had existence who conflicted sanction, the other, in effect, describing me to farable to you the names of chousel comployed in the investigation carried to you the names of chousel comployed in the investigation carried on under my supervision, and also the amount of meany paid, if any, for such tervices, and by whom or by what authority said counsel we've cuployed, and said money paid.

These resolutions. I presume, have reference to the investigation made before me, in consequence of the request of a former Grand Jury of this County, connected with their presentation to the Court of General Evidence of the variety public officers, the full invest landon of which they stated they were prevented from accomplishing, from across which they mention.

After the investigation, as fer as it has been had, was concluded, the testimony and papers, on the request of the Governor, were salmired to him. He now has the same under his consideration, for such if any action thereon, on his part, as may be medit and heese to the consideration to the contribution of these pro-

have not considered myself justified in making known these pro-

Recorder of the City of New Y By Mr. Mather

any ner, ninther.

Resided. That so much and such part of the Controller's report, and to this Roard Feb. 6, 1554 as relatest; the lease of the Wall stray be and the same is referred to the Committee on the Law periment. Laid on the table.

Laid on the table.

It was stated by a member of the Ferry Committee that that Committee had the subject under consideration.

By Mr. Kennedy—That the Committee on Finance be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of tendering to the Government of the United States a sufficient area of land at the scutherly termination of the Park on which to erect a post office adapted to the business wants of the metropoits. Adopted.

By Mr. Jackson—That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board what number of police men have been detailed by the Chief of Police as a reserve corps, and what are their duties; also from what Wards so detailed, and the number of men left for duty in the Wards from which the same are taken, and how many men are employed in the Chief's office as clerks, and whether they receive extra pay for such services, and if so, how much. Adopted.

men are employed in the Chisi s once as clerks, and it whether they receive extra pay for such services, and it so, how much. Adopted.

By Mr. Wild—That it be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of five members of this Board, to select suitable plans for the crection of a new City Hall, and that they be hereby authorized to offer \$500 as a bonus to the architect where plans they may select, and that the same is hereby appropriated for that pupose. Referred to Committee on Hepairs and Supplies.

Mr. Belden's resolution in favor of abolishing the office of Inspectors for grading streets, where no curb and gutter is to be set, was taken from the table and referred to Committee on Streets and Roads.

A communication was received from the Controller, transmitting a letter from the President of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, remonstrating against the use of Pier No. 10 North River for a dumping ground for streets weepings, &c., and recommending the use of Twenty sixth st. Reterred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The resolution of Mr. Jeremiah, directing the streets of the City to be repaired where needed, at a cost not to exceed \$2.0, was adopted.

A communication was received from Mr. Barnum, ask-

the City to be repaired where needed, at a cost not to ex-ceed \$250, was adopted.

A communication was received from Mr. Barnum, ask ing that the pavemetas around the Crystal Palace be properly repaired before the 3d of May. Referred.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILEDAD.—We find in The Rockester Union of the 17th, the names of the persons injured by the ugsetting of a passenger car on the Cen

sens injured by the usesting of a passenger car on the Central Raihosd on Sunday morning:

"At the Waverly Rotel in Rochester, are six persons who were injured, though none dangerously; in fact, all are able to be about this morning. Their names are J. F. Washburg, A. Lovehoper, S. Blovin, J. N. Blovin, all from Michigan and en route for California; R. and J. R. M. Donald of Buffalo, considerably brussed but able to returne their journey. At Congress Hall, Mr. Vall of Indians, Wells of New York, and Winslow of Chicago—all hurt considerably, though not dangerously. At Ayres's Hotel, Mr. Stewart of Bergen, badly hurt, though his physicians think he will recover. A German at Yakey's tavero, on Mill st. sustained a good deal of injury, though he is not thought to be in a dangerous situation. At J. Coger's tavern, Mill st. a Mr. Rose is also confined from his bijuries. Also another passenger. Both are tikely to recover. Geo. B. Redfield, ticket seller at the station, and John L. Clark of this city, were somewhat injured. Mr. Cownt to Palmyra yesterday. Capt. J. Donaldson of this city, was somewhat injured; also "Jo Shambesa," of this city and Buffalo. Mr. John J. Bowen of this city, was one board the ill fated car, as also Chauneey Tucker, formerly of this city, but now of Dunkirk. Both escaped with the latest and send contraction and send and sith this between and condered material assistance to the merly of this city, but now of Dunkirk. Both escaped a slight injury, and rendered material assistance to the

THE WEATHER IN WESTERN NEW YORK .- The weather THE WEATHER IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—The weather underwest snother sedden change yesterday afternoon. About 4 o clock a snow storm set in, and about four or five inches of snow fell. To day the weather is cold and gloomy. [Burfalc Com. Adv., 15th.]

The cold north east wind that prevailed yesterday was not without its fruit. Last night snow fell to the depth of five inches, but under the induces of milder weather it is softening rapidly. [Rochester Union, 15th.]

The Weather at Deproit.—The weather for the last twenty-four hours has been distinguished for a cold, raw east wind, followed by a snow storm, which is equal to anything of the kind we have had during the past winter. Some enterprising individuals have been jingling sleigh-

anything of the kind we have had during the past winter. Some enterprising individuals have been jingling sleightells in the rear of a horse, and they called it sleighing. At the present time of writing, the barometer, which we have just consulted, says "change." and we have not the least objection, as it would be impossible to have any alteration which would make things worse, either above the head or below the feet. [Detroit Advertiser 15th.

The River and Weather at Pittsburger — We had heavy rains almost continuously from Friday night until Sunday morning. On Sunday we had a heavy fall of snow from morning until a late hour of the night. We found snow in protected situations five inches deep, with-

snow from morning until a late hour of the night. We found snow in protected situations five inches deep, without drift! Was there ever such a sixteenth of April! The river had risen on Sunday night to nine and a half feel and was still swelling rapidly. The steamers in yesterday reported all the streams pouring out swellen and rising volumes of water. We shall have a very high river in the next forty eight hours. [Pittsburgh Journal, 17th.

THE SACREDNESS OF MARRIAGE - The National Intelligener of this morning contains the following local item "The Criminal Court met yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment and several small cases were disposed of by summission. Saturday less a fire eclored man George Gaines, was consisted of dramy, but yesterday the Judge discharged Gaines on the ground lat the prior marriage was void, one of the parties having been a large, and married without the cousent of the owner."

This approuncement is made in a leading and dignified American newspaper, published in the metropolis of the Republic.

The fact is bad enough as stated, but not as bad as the reality. With the consent of the owner the marriage would have been void. The law does not recognise the marriage of slaves under any circumstances; and any man of color, or white man disposed to informacry with women of color, may in the City of Washington have as many wives as Joe Smith or Brigham Young, provided they are all slaves.

Ours is sometimes spoken of as a Christian country.

(National Era, 14th

FLORIDA.-We are authorized and requested to state that Major John Beard (Dem.) has resigned the office of Controller, his successor being T. W. Brevard, Esq.

Outc .- The Senate and House have adopted resolutions instructing Congress in favor of dividing the State Into two

MAINE LAW IN OHIO .- The Senate of Ohio has passed a Liquer Law by a vote of 18 to 11. The bill is not so stringent as some in other States, but its fate in the House is precurious.

Melaschery Dearn.—About ten days since, Mrs. Stillman, wife of Mr. F. Stillman of Golden Hill, drank a part of a glass of cider taken from a bottle just opened. A small quantity only was swallowed, as the teste indicated the presence of an acrid poison. Such proved to be the case. It is eaid that the cider was bottled in the house some months since, and that by some world carelessness a bottle was used that contained corresice sublimate. The effect of the potion was of course most distressing. The proper remedies had but a partial effect, and after great suffering Mrs. S. this morting expired.

[Britespoor Standard, 17th.]

The opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law held a Mare State Convention at Milwaukee on the 19th inst.

FRA CE

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, March 30, 1854. One of the remarkable men of the present epoch has just did of apoplexy in this city, at the age of 74. In

the de sh of M. Roux surgery has lost one of its brightest il-lv grations He died after half a century of private practice, of public instruction, and of surgical labors in the large hospitals of Paris. He died on the field of battle, it may be said, with the bistoury and the pen in his hand-for in his green and robust old are M. Roux experienced neither the infirmaties incident to his years nor the intellectual weaknesses which age brings. Notwithstanding his great age, death came unexpected to him, for I have heard him repeatedly say to his acquaintances, who com plimented him on his vigor and his good looks, that "he felt himself good for twenty years' service with the knife There is no life more full of exciting scanes than that of a

surgeon, especially the life of a surgeon such as M. Roux, who has performed more operations than any o her man, living or dead. In his youth he was the rivel of the great Dupuytren, who was his senior by only two years. His father, a provincial surgeon, sent him to Paris to study when quite young, but the first two or three years of his city life was led in so dissolute a manner, that, in order to force him to study, his family limited his supply of money to tix hundred france a year. The desire to obtain dist tion finally reized him, however, and he soon made the

to six hundred francs a year. The desire to obtain distinction finally reczed him, however, and he soon made the most rapic progress. In his first concours before the Faculty for medical honors, he defeated Dupcytren in a contest in the place of Chief of Anstomical Works. At the age of 22 M. Roux again entered the concours against Duony tren, then only 24, for the place of Chical Surgery at Hotel Dien, then, as now, the surgical post of honor in Paris. This concours, which, from the youth of the contestants, as well as from the brilliancy and duration of the debates and trials, remains the most remarkable in the whole history of the trying concours to which candidates for medical honors are here subjected, was lest to M. Roux, it is said, by arase. In 1810, after another brilliant contest before the Faculty, he was manimously elected to the chair of Professor of Surgical Anatomy; and later be succeeded to Dupuytren's place at the Hotel Dien, laft vacant by the death of that eminent man, a place which he continued to occupy till the moment of his death.

M. Roux was struck with the malady which terminated his days while correcting the proofs of a work which he intened soon to publish entitled "Forty Years of Surgery," an immense collection of facts in his personal experience, which will, without doubt, take the first rank as a practical work on surgery. The volumes were sofficiently advanced to to suffer materially by his death.

The funeral of M. Roux was conducted with great pomp, and in a manner which in some respects was incompatible with his life and character. The interior and exterior of the old Abbey Church was hung in black; the Faculty of Medicine, of which he was also a member, were present, the Academy of Sciences, a representative of the Emperor, men of science and lotters, a large number of the nobility, whose surgeon and friend he was and the cultive medical and student population of Paris, were present, the Academy of Sciences, a representative of the Emperor, men of science and lotters, a large hour and a balt wenty from care pressure as the catafaique, pronouncing unintelligible words, intermired with the tingling of bells, the broken notes of the organ, and the rolline of the drum of the National Gaard. Every few minutes the solemn chanting of the priests was interrupted by the loud command of the captain of the interrupted by the loud command of the captain of the Chards to shoulder arms, to present arms, or to kneel; then the big drum was struck with force, and the rattling of the arms as the soldiers obeyed the orders of their companier made a noise that contrasted strangely with the sarctity of the place and with the solemn ceremony of which it formed a part. At last, after the priests had marched around the body several times in procession, awinging burning incense toward the coffin, all the academical associates and acquaintances of the deceased marched past in files, each one sprinkling holy water on the head of the ceffin from little brushes constantly repleasited by the priests.

As an offset to the absurdities of the ecclesiastical ser-

ished by the priests.

As an offset to the absurdities of the ecclesiastical services in the church, the procession and the docourses pronounced over the grave were in harmony with the character and distinction of the deceased. The most remarkable feature in the procession was a deputation of the Sisters of Charity, these good angels of the sick man, whose whole lives are spent within the walls of the hospitals, and who deployed in the death of M. Roux the loss of their best loved and oldest co-laborer in the benevolent work to which they have devoted their lives.

At the grave a scene of the most touching character took place. Drawn together by the sympathles which the death of an honored associate inspires, a crowd of venerable, gray haired men, the most brilliant illustrations in scene and letters which France affords, collected about the yet opentomb into which the deceased and been placed, each one deeply impressed with the vacuum which death had made in their midst, and the loss which science had experienced. The most cloquent culogies were delivered by MM. Velpeau, Malgairne, Dubois, Marjolin, Larrey and Duchsussoy. It was a gratifying sight to see M. Velpeau, the only great rival of M. Roux, since the death of Dupuytren, pronounce over the grave of his deceased rival, but personal friend, a warm and touching eulogy, in which he declared him the most formidable competitor in a concern, and the readlest and most beautiful operator who had ever lived. No more impressive or appropriate a service over the remains of an illustrious man can be witnessed, than to see thus his venerable and dairinguished associates collected voluntarily around his grave, without any of the hollow ceremonies of church or state, and there in a community of sympathy pour out the cloquent words of candelence with which their hearts are mourning.

Up to the present moment the number of cholera patients admitted into the hospitals of Paris since the contents of the order and manner of cholera patients admitted into the hospitals of Pa

Up to the present moment the number of cholera pa-Up to the present moment the number of cholera patients admitted into the hospitals of Paris since the commencement of the epidemic four months ago, has been about twelve hundred, of which nearly six hundred have died. The number of cases now admitted daily into the hospitals is not more than six, so that the invasion can scarcely be called an epidemic. The number of cases in private practice does not equal that admitted into the hospitals.

The American population in Paris, now reduced to about one thousand a smaller number than has been known at

The American population in Paris, now reduced to about one thousand, a smaller number than has been known at any time for the last two or three years, has suffered no less by death for several mouths. In general the health of Americans is much better in Paris than at home; a fact, however, which does not prevent our friends Doectors Riggins and Bigelow from having a good American practice, for fortunately for them, Americans never forget to bring their physic taking propensities with them.

Several American families in Paris are giving receptions this winter, some of which are very brilliant. Among them are Mrs. Ridgway; Mr. Babbitt of the Bausinghouse of Livingston, Wells & Co.; Mr. John Monroe; Mr. Deming; Mrs. Brooks of The Express; Mrs. Beanett of The Herald. Our Consul Mr. McRea, not having yet appeared at Court, has not opened his house to the public. The Herald. Our Consul, Mr. McRea, not having yet appeared at Court, has not opened his house to the public. Being opposed to Court costume, he has been deterred from making his appearance in official circles, and has not therefore placed himself formally in social communication with the public functionaties into whose society his pesition would throw him. As a matter of efficient therefore he could not give public receptions. Mr. Mason's receptions take place every Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Sunford, Secretary of Legation, vacates the office which he has so long held, on the 1st of April, and will sail for the United States in the Pacific the 19th of the month. Judge Platt of Cincinnati, his successor, will immediately

dge Platt of Cincinnati, his successor, will immediately

assume the duties of the office.

M. Lonbat, formerly of New York, has just obtained a concession from the French Government, for the right to build a railroad from Sevres to Vincennes, on the same plan as those in the streets of New York, with branches to Chadrand Description. plan as those in the streets of New York, with branches to St Cloud and Berey. This road is an extension of that stready constructed by M. Loubat on the Quai de Billy, and will pass entirely through Paris, traversing the quais at the side of the Tailheries and Louver. M. Loubat has asked a concession for other great thoroughfares near the neutropolis, but the Government seems disposed to act santionally in granting such rights.

This M. Loubat, who made a fortune of \$400,000 in Aversion and yet owns travers the No. 1

This M. Loubat, who made a fortune of \$000,000 in America, and yet owns property in New York and San Francisco, lately lost his only daughter, who had just been married to a Franch Count, first Attach, to the Legatian at Turin. After being married in Paris, the newly married couple repaired to Turin, where the Countess was almost immediately taken sick, and only reached Paris in time to die in the arms of her bereaved parents.

An American couple were married in this city a few days ago, first by the American Consul and afterward by the Bishop at the Madeleine. The parties were Mr. Hicks, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at St. Louis, Mo, and Miss Lebaume of the same city. The parties are both of French origin. The father of Miss Lebaume is a sen of one of the French regrees, who settled at St. Louis after the French Revolution of '80, a gentleman of great wealth, who managed to save his fortune from confiscation. The bride brings her husband a marriage partion of two hundred thousand dollars. Her mother is the sister of the present Admiral Lapiere of the French Navy, and of Judge Lapiere, Judge of Instruction at Nimes, w. E. J.

LITERATURE IN PARIS .- One of our Paris correspendents furnishes us with the following bits of literary news from that city :

"Lamartine has nearly completed the second volume of a work on Turkish history. Of the making of books about Ensein and the East there is no end Every week brings out one or more new ones. The next most fertile topic for writers is the spiritual kingdom: psycho-magnetic, magical and mysterious or misty themes are great favorites. Pour Victor Hennequin, who wrote the book Saupons nous le Genre humann under dictation from the Soul of the Earth has been acting aga n as amanuensis to that authoress, and produced the first volume of a work entitled Religion. This book is illustrated with cuts drawn by the Soul of the Earth. Eternity Uncaled, or Future Life of Souls after Death, is a

book which Mr. Henry Delange finds justification for in his own coul, and illustrates with his own portrait. La Magie, Megic of the XIXth Century, with the epigraph qui viora terra, who lives will see, is the title of a periodical devoted to Magnetism, &c., which is announced to "appear at each "new moon !" La Table Parlante (The Speaking Table) is

another monthly magazine of marvelous facts, Mesmerien, Magnetism, Somnambulism, Knockings, Revelations, & ... &c. I give these four tiles by way of illustrating, so far as titles can illustrate, the character of a class of writings which receives almost daily additions, and for which there seems to be a growing taste in France. In a better kind of liberature we have recently Guizot's long looked for "History of "the Republic of England and of Cromwell," in two vols. It will be fellowed by "Richard Cromwell and the Resto-"ration of the Stuarts" in one volume, and by the 'History of Charles II and James II." in three vols. The will complete his history of England from the havent of Charles I, whose history fills the first two volumes of the series, pub-I, whose history has the area two volumes of the series, pho-lished several years since, to the plose of the Stuart dynasty.

A history of Lyric Poetry, see impanied by a new translation of Pindar, all in the too carefully rounded, too academic style of M Vollemain, is in press. So is a more readable book, namely, two volumes of Voltaire's unpublished letters, edited by St. Marc Grardin. The same publisher acrounces The Confessions of de La Vallière," corrected by Bossuet, &c., published from MSS, in the Louvre. A "History of "French Society during the Revolution" is an interesting volume, as every volume is whose theme is the first French Revolution, written by Edmond and Jules de Gourourt, two gessiping, entertaining, sketchy, unreliable lib rary brothers.

"The Legislative B dy have unanimously voted the law proposed to it by the Council of State for the extension of the rights of literary and article property. The law runs as follows:
"The widows of authors, composers and artists shall

The whows of authors, composers and artists shall enjoy during all their lives rights guaranteed by the laws of 1791, 1810, &c. The duration of the period of enjoyment of these rights guaranteed to the children by these same laws and decrees is excended to thirty years, daving from the decease of the author, composer or artist, or from the extinction of the rights of the widow."

"I may add here that France has now an interestional

treasy with nearly every book producing geople but our own, which gives and obtains protection for the rights of foreign and French authors."

MEXICO.

From The New Orleans Picayune, April 12.

The steamer Texas, Capt. Place, arrived yesterday, as due, from Vera Cruz, which she left on the sti list.

The Texas left at Vera Cruz, to sail on the 10th of April for New York, the brig Neumber Marshalk, master.

We receive by the Texas full files of papers from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst, and from the City of Mexico to the thirst.

Cruz to the 8th inst. and from the Corp.

(th inst.)

Of course the principal subject of reports and discussions is the revolution of Alvarez. At the latest accounts Santa Anns was at Chilpaneinga, where he had established his beadquarters; and the official accounts which had been received theree, and generally from the theater of operations, represented progress and progress quite favorable for the established Government, and reported Alvarez to be very hard pressed.

There had already been some skirmi-hing, and it does not be a subject to the result, from previous accounts of the result,

not seem so certain, from previous accounts of the result, that the latest intelligence is most to be relied on. From the first however, it has been stated that throughout the route over which Santa Anna had traveled, he had found the first however, it has been stated that throughout the route over which Santa Anna had traveled, he had found manifestations of most cheerful and it m adhesion to him. The latest reports give instances of several who had at first joined Alverez having abandoned him, and asught and obtained pardon and reconcilistion from the Government. Dre whole district within the assumed judicition of Alvarez had joined Santa Anna. One of the first occurrences of note since our last advices happened to a detachment which was excerting some four or tive staff officers and a small convoy of money, near the River Mescals. Arviving at the bank of the river, the lattle troop halted to reconciler, and find a convenient ford. Their Indian guide invited them to go up to a safer place, as he said, situated beyond an adjoining wood. They agreed without distrust, and feel into an ambureade prepared by one of Alvarez's partisans, a guerilla priest, named Villalba. One of the officers, Senor Monterde, was caparred, and was reported to have been immediately crueily put to death. Percz Palacios, commanding the advanced guard of the Government expedition, however, in an official dispatch to the Minister of War, announces the capture at about the same time, or immediately afterward, of the rebel Lieut, Col. Jose Maria Torres, and the subaltorus, D. Laurenne Rodriguez and D. N. Arvoy. To first was to be shot; the others had been handed over to the Court Martial.

Alvarez, apprized of the capture of Torres, who, it

Alvarez, apprized of the capture of Torres, who, it Alvarez, apprized of the capture of Torres, who, it rould appear, is a person of consequence, standing and disence, in Generico, immediately wrote to Gon. Palaios, advising him that he would be held personally reconsible for the fate of Torres, in revenge for whose ath, should he be shot, Alvarez threatened that he would use Lieut Col. Sambouino, Lieut. Holzinger, of the avy, and some other officers not raimed, whom he had upt in his custody as hostages, from the commencement hestilities, to be immediately shot. At the same time typroposed an exchange of prisoners.

of hestilities, to be immediately shot. At the same time he proposed an exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Palacios having referred Alvarez's communication to the Minister of War, the latier said that justice must take its course without reference to its threats. The Commendant General, in replying to Alvarez, makes the statement that his prisoners had been seized without having here in any way enaged against him, while pursuing their praceful avocations. In short, this communication is very long, dwells on the atrocity of the threats, but at the same time professes not to be surprised at their being committed by Alvarez, seeing his character and position in Guerrero. in Guerrero.

The latest accounts received, however, leave Totres and

his fellow prisoners alive, and endeavering to excuse or justify themselves. Torres is reported to have declared that when he was surprised by the troops of the Suprema

that when he was surprised by the troops of the Supreme Government he was on his way to place himself at its or-ders. But he did not appear to have established this. The Padre Chief Villelia was reported on the 28th ult, to be pursued by the Government troops and the inhabit-ants of the circumjacent villages; that he had been to his dernier resort, his forces being completely dispersed. Al-varez, at the same date, was confined to the hill of Pere-grino, the hacienda of La Brea and El Coquillo; and was entirely without resources, as indeed he is reported to have been all along, and desertion was daily and rapidly thinring his ranks. inning his ranks.
On the 19th ult, information was sent from Michonean,

announcing the capture of the chief Gordiano Guzman, with his son and a man named Ramos, and adding that the forces under them had doclared their adhesion to the

with his son and a man hamed Remos, and adding that the force under them had declared their adhesion to the "national cause."

Perfect tranguillity is said to be reigning in all except the narrow districts to which Alvarez and Villalza are reported to be confined. Santa Anna would appear to be acting with his usual tact. We find it stated for instance, in the Trait of Union, that nine persons compromised in the revolt having presented themselves apontaneously to the military chief of Cocula, Don J. M. Mata, (and there are several such instances reported, the President taking into consideration the circumstances, granted a full and unconditional pardon. And again, on his route, he has contributed munificently to various popular purposes, getting in return municipal addresses and applause.

There are reports of another attempt at a compiracy in Guan-junta. D. Mariana Cursta and D. Susano Salus have been arrested on the charge of being concerned in it. On searching their papers full particulars are said to have been discovered, but they are not stated in the papers before us. A court martial had been summoned to try them, and active measures taken to prevent the project in which they were engaged from being prosecuted.

The terms on which the privilege of constructing a rail-way from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico had been granted, as we sometime ago announced, to Senor D. Jana Larger Richards, having been considered oblect.

way from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico had been granted, as we sometime ago announced, to Senor D. Juan Laurier Richards; having been considered objectionable by the capitalists to whom he had applied in London for the means wherewith to prosecute it, the Mexican Government had made the necessary modifications. The decree containing them is to be published in the Berailo of the 2th. They relate to the rates of charges to be made, and to the dividends to be declared. The report about Gen. Cos having placed some obstacles in the way of the prosecution of the works on the Isthmus, is indignantly and emphatically denied, and he is spoken of as being most friendly to it.

of as being most friendly to it.
Senor I on F de la Vega had proceeded to Mexico to

give Santa Anna personal assurances of his patriotism and fidelity, and was about to follow him to the South for the

fidelity and was about to follow him to the South for the purpose.

A project for lighting the City of Mexico with gas was about being commenced, and would be followed by similar costs in other cities of the republic.

The Caroline and the Guerrero were being fitted out at Mazatian for the purpose of protecting Acapatho, on the coast. Great efforts were being made to get them ready.

The Diario, official, announces that Senon Don Ramon Lecano Armenia, who had lately arrived, as Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain, was the beare of the ratification of the treaty entered into last year for the payment of Spanish claims on Mexico.

Don José Bustamente, Secretary of the late Legetian to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as Minister, and the Marquis Rivera, late Minister to Mexico to Berlin, in the same capacity.

city.
The Eco del Comercio of the 5th complains that some that adventurers had landed at the Island of Las Armo-eas, lying east of Soul, and were illegally appropristing the guano on it, souding it off in two vessels they had

A new conscription law had been issued, in which the population is assumed at 7,501,500 in number, and the army is ordered to consist of 16,000 m.n and the militi Dien Gregorio Gomez Palemino has been appointed Dieter of the Post Office Department, vacant by the death

Don Aneya.
The Indians still continued to commit ravages, notwithnding the Government forces were gaining advantages over them at some points. From The Picsyane, April 13.

We learn that just proviously to the sailing of the Texas from Vera Crut, a telegraphic dispatch and been reved there, announcing the cessation of hostilities between Alvarez and Sania Anna. The latter, it is reported, had offered concessions to Alvarez, which had led

to an understanding, and an arrangement of the feeliles between the two parties.

A communication which we have received from the City of Mexico, dated the 4th inst., gives a very different view of the state of affairs with Santa and and his forces in the South, from that which anna and his forces in the South, from that which and and his forces in the South, from that which and and his forces in the South, from that which and and his forces in the South, from that which and and his forces in the South and and the line ligence gathered from the newspapers would and concept, the Government forces, since their arrival at Chipaceingo, had dwindled away very mater sally. More than a thousand are reported to be sick in hospital, and the muster roll exposes a desertion of very content, the forces of Santa Anna are reduced, at the contrary, is reported to be in possession of impregnable positions, while additional chiefs and follower, are joining him daily, and he is infaining terror into Section of the circumstances of the treament of Torres, and the threat of Alvarez to avenge his death, and in which nothing but feer could have been the rating motive with Santa in restraining him from immediately executing Torres.

res. he hill of Peregrino, our correspondent says, has been

The hill of Peregrino, our correspondent says, has been fortified by Alvarez, and is perfectly impregnable. It is an exceedingly high mountain, accessible only by a winding road, along which there is not room for men to walk but in single file. He has mounted a battery there, by which all points are commanded, and he has missed in my of these, so that if any of the troops sent against him should escape the effects of the caunon, they will have a yet more destructive as sault to encounter.

Our correspondent dwells on this mode of defense with great confidence, and refers to instances in the war of independence in which it was resorted to with signal success.

commenced on the day he wrote, and that the general opinion of intelligent people was, that Santa Anna would be defeated, as his officers were ignorant cowards and his soldiers forced levies, who would soon seek safety in Should Santa Anna he defeated at Peregrino, the people

Should Santa Anna be defeated at Peregrino, the people elsewhere would rise on morse against him, and he must be everthrown. Alvarez, he save, is destined to be the avenger of the Republic, who will shoot him without waiting for his confession.

The system of terror, our correspondent says, continues in the Capital. Well paid spies circulate everywhere, and few days pass without three or four arrests of notable persons, and many respectable men are being punished as criminals for having complained that Santa Anna governs badly. Gordiano Guzman, whose arrest we have already action of our correspondent says had been bought over by Santa Anna for \$5,000.

From The Vers Cruz Correspondence of The Delsa.

There is some excitement here on account of a certain thing which I shall relate without comment. The mail by last steamer from New Orleans was taken to the Government palace, and such letters as looked at all "they were opened! No American houses were smoug those whose correspondence was thus violated. After the Governon—or whoever had charge of this business—had satisfied himself that the letters contained nothing inflammatory or improper, they were returned, without even the form of being rescaled, to their rightful owners. Of course protests and all sorts of things have followed. The American sufferers are Messre Hargous and Castro Brothers. If we had a United States mail agent here—as the only other Gevernment beasting steam communication (England) takes care to have—this thing could not have happened. I mention this affair for the benefit of persons having correspectates bere.

An attempt has recently been made to assassinate the adents here.
attempt has recently been made to assassinate the

An attempt has recently been made to assassinate the manager of the sugar estate of Herezapam, in this department. This estate is the property of Mr. C. Markoe, a well knewn American merchant of this place. The person whose life was attempted is a naturalized American citizen. It is, perhaps, not forgotten that it is but little over one year since Dr. Marcus Bayley of Baltimore, who was Mr. Markoe's manager at the time, was crucily mardered on the estate, by being shot through a window as he was quietly sitting in his house. This whole business arose from a law-nit ejecting certain trespassers on his property, which Mr. Markoe gained. The sugar master has been frightened off, and the overseer or manager says he can't stand it much lorger. [By Telegraph.]

PAINFUL RUMOR FROM VERA CRUZ. New-OBLEANS, Saturday, April 15, 1854.
A rumor has reched this city from Vera Cruz that fifty Americans had been arrested at San Blas, for landing without passports, and ordered to be shot

Several Mexican officers will be sent to Tuckey to study the art of war. TEXAS.

From The New-Orleans Piceyone, April 12 By the arrival of the stean-ship Louisiana, Capt, Jere-miah Smith, we have Galceston papers to the 9th inst., and Indianela dates to the 5th. We find nothing in them of importance.

The scheener Trident, Capt. Snow, eleven days and neven hours out from New York, arrived at Galveston on

e steamship Charles Morgan arrived hence on the

the steamship Charles Morgan arrived hence on the same day.

The crops in Gonzales County, says The Inquirer, are in a most flourishing condition. Corn is knae high and growing rapidity, and the planters have common ed scraping cotton.

The State Times of the 1st inst has late intelligence from Fort Belhanp. Major Merrill says the rumor which was lately so widely circulated, to the effect that the post under his command had been beleaguered by a large body of hestile Indians, was wholly incorrect and unfounded. There were at the time the rumor was first put in circulation, considerable numbers of Indians in his vicinity, "but "they were friendly tribes."

A correspondent of The Victoria Advocate states that the new County of Karnes was organized on the 12th ult. The first session of the Probate Court, for Karnes Co., was held on the 12th ult. at Helena, the County scat; which is represented as being a beautiful and thrifty little place.

There was a lew passed by our last Legislature, says The Galceston News, requiring railroad tracks constructed within the limits of this State, from and after the 11th February, 1854, to be five feet and six inches in width. We learn, from a late extra sheet, issued from the office of We learn, from a late extra sheet, issued from the office of The San Antonio Ledger, that Major Belger, Assistant Quartermaster of the San Antonio Depot, hus recently received a requisition for fifteen wagens, for the transportation of provisions, &c., for Capt. Joseph G Walker's Company of Mounted Rides, which is to accompany Gen. Smith on a tour to El Paro. The Company, to add to its efficiency, is to be filled to its entitled number by picked details from other companies of the regiment; and will be furnished with the necessary supplies for a three months' examining.

be furnished with the becessary sepperature months' comparign.

The Western Texan, of the 23d ult., learns that Wild Cat, the notorious Seminole Chief, has declared in extensation of the recent depredations committed by himself and his marauding hand, on our Western frontier, that his forays upon our settlements were "made with the sanction of the Governor of Couloula, who shates the spoils with the Indians." The Western Texan, with much truth

adds:

Nor is this an isolated instance. It is not uncommon for officials in that country to be in league with the most desperate characters, sanctioning their depretations, and receiving part of their ill gotten gains.

The Galecaton News states that the final statement of losses of property insured on board the steamer Jack Hays, at the time of her late disaster, has been made, showing the total loss by the eight or ten companies who took risks, to be \$17,436.94.

The backs N C Bucksone Capt Hayson and Montank.

tock risks, to be \$17,436 24.

The barks N. C. Buchanan, Capt. Hanson, and Montauk,
Capt. Lincols. both for New York, were towed out from
Galveston on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst.
The bark Maryland, Capt. Chase, arrived last Monday

from Boaton.

The captain of the ship Fannin reports that when near Key West, he was run into by the ship Aaron, of Camden, to all appearance intentionally, carrying away one of his davits, cross, jeck yerd, spanker and spanker jack, and doing some other damage. He hailed the captain of the Aaron, saying he was in distress, but the Aaron stood on her course.

The Columbia Democrat of the 4th inst, puts down the The Columbia Democrat of the 4th inst, puts down the mount of ecotion shipped from that point within the past two months at 1,600 bales, making the total amount shipped since the 1st of September last 3,833 bales. The amount at that point now awaiting shipment is estimated at semething over 160 bales.

The Son Antonio Ledger of the 30th ult. says that Mesers Edwards & Pyron started from San Antonio on the 27th for California with a drove of 600 beef cattle. Their party consisted of about forty men. Among them were "printers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, "lawyers, doctors and grave diggers"

The list of consignments from the various portions of

"lawyers, doctors and grave diggers"

The list of consignments from the various portions of the country shows a total receipt of cotton at this port (says The Galessian Journal) of 5.774 bales, chiefly from the Trinity. If to the above we add 1 250 bales, the cargo of the Star State, at the mouth of the Trinity, wailing lighterage down here, we have a total of 7,034 bales for the week. There is an immense quantity of cotton still on the banks of the Trinity, and more to be heated there for shipment. Some of those engaged in the Trinity trade estimate the quantity of coston yot to come down the river at 20,000 bales.

From several gentlemen who have visited our city from different portions of the interior (says The Galecaton

From several gentlemen who have visited our city from different portions of the interior (says The Galecaton Journal) we receive most favorable reports of the young crops. No season for very many years has been so favorable thus far to the planter. It is to be hoped that so favorable a beginning will have a prosperous termination. The Richmond Recorder says the Brazos continues in good boating order, and the condition of the weather indicated rain. A number of steamers had passed up and down lest week with freight. Cotton was coming down freely by both fiatboats and steamers.

INTEMPERANCE AT THE SOUTH,-A New Orleans paper

INTENDERRANCE AT THE SOUTH.—A New Orleans paper makes the following statument:
During the last year there was expended something rear \$20,000,000 for intexticating drinks in this State;
\$10,000,000 of this was expended in New Orleans alone. There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly and indirectly, for drunkenness; in the city and State about 400 deaths by debrine transans; about 75 marders, besides a host of other crimes. Over 1,000 have been reduced to varyancy and pauperism; the resources of the State have been crippled, thousands have been kept out of employment, so-tely at large has been seriously, deeply damaged in all its relations; the health and energies of some of our best chizens have been destroyed and ruined in life.

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE - The New Orleans Cree

thus sums up the present aspects of this affair:

"In answer to the statements placed before Coby the late message of our President, the Cactain Cobas caused to be published in the Diario de la Maria body of documents which belong to his side of the saw we consider these documents as clearly establishing following points:

"I. That the seizure and confiscation of the Black Werick and the port regulations of Havana and just.

That Capt Bullech, his consignees Tyng & Co

and just.

"2. That Capt. Bullech, his consignees Tyng & Cand our Consul, admit the fart that it was legal.

"3. That they only in reality contended that they be let off, 1st, because they were ignorant of the law larguage; 3d, because they had done so before; 3d cause they had no intentions of fraud.

"4. That to this the Spaniard regites: "It was your ness to know our regulations, that you might comply them; besides we furtish you them in English. "We never suspended our laws and if you have between violating them it was without our knowledge." We have no laws that are guided by men's intention we can only consider their acts.

"5. That the British steamers have always submitted precisely of what was required of the Black Warrior.

"6. That while the language and the statements of beloch, Tyng, and our Consul have been violent and decistory, they have been helding to the Cuban authorionly the language of apology and supplication. They were at once encouraging the Spaniard to persist his course, and exciting our Government and people make were upon him for that cause.

"7. That the ewners, by submitting to take back the ship and cargo, confessed that they had done wrong abandoning them.

"8. That they have since still further given up the whole case by a fact now brought to light, that have addressed a petition to the Queen, supplicating to remit, as of her grace, the fine of \$6,000 imposed at them.

"Soberly, after this we cannot see that there is left single vestige of the case."

"Soboriv, after this we cannot see that there is left single vestige of the case."

Destructive Fire.—About 15 minutes before to che on Saturday morning, while a furious storm of alcet a rain was reging, flames were discovered issuing from a windows of a large five story building back of Branch and above Third. Before the firemen could bring as gine into service, the building was enveloped in flame and it was evident that all efforts to save the proper would be vein. The firemen then turned their attentions preserving the edjacent structure. But owing to the disculty of approaching the five much of noble effort was a perded without effect. In the midst of the conflagration the walls of the great building fell with a crash of under driving the fivemen from their post and extending the factor and the building fonting on Pranch M. Several members of the Northern Liberty Engine Company, who may be so of the Northern Liberty Engine Company, who may be so of the Northern Liberty Engine Company, who may be of the Northern Liberty Engine Company, who may be of the Northern Liberty Engine Company, who may be of the Northern Liberty Engine Company, who may be of the Northern Liberty Engine Company, who may haddly injured by a brick from the wall. The eastern wall fell upon the stable in the rear of the old Rotterdan Hold which from to en Third at nod crushed it into ruins.

The loss must be very heavy. The large building a stroyed was known as the Branch at Factory, it was owned by Thomas Adams, formerly of the fir nof Mayland & Adams, and insured for its fell value in the Franklif Fire Insurance Company. It was filled with costly a chinery In the cellar was a steam engine of 04 horse pare, which propelled all the machinery.

The first floor was occupied by Messra. Portor & Comichael, finishers and enamelers of oil cloth. Their is in machinery and stock is very heavy and but parilly covered by insurance. The third tary was divided into apartments, which were occupied by Messra Bray & Mercer, plass-cutters; J. P. Reed, we

Horaurie Murder.—One of the most brutal murder that it has ever been our duty to record was committed on Friday night last, about half a mile below Milson. In the afternoon of that day two Irishwomen, the youngest of whom is said to have been quite handsome, passed through Milson, as they said, from an upper section of the Sanbary and Eric Rollroad to a section on the Catawissa road. Os Sanraday morning the body of the young girl was found horribly mangled and partly burned. It is supposed that a number of Irishmen were engaged in this most berril tragedy, and to conceal their crime had attempted to bus the body. A bloody gash upon the forehead and blood upon a stone found on the epot, told plainly the measured to came her death; but from marks upon the ground near where the fire had been it is supposed that Ifs was six yet extirct when she was cast into the fire, where, having been left to her fate, she had struggled and crawled on but to die. The hellish deed was committed within sight of a number of farm houses, and a number saw the light of a number of farm houses, and a number saw the light of a number of farm house, and a number saw the light but, without imagining such a cause, it was unthought of until the next day. A box of pills, which was identiced as having been purchased in Milton by an Irishman, we found on the spot. Several arrests were made on Saurday atternoon and evening, and we sincerely trust that the perpetrators of this foul and alrests were made on Saurday atternoon and evening, and we sincerely trust that the perpetrators of this foul and alrests were made on Saurday atternoon and evening, and we sincerely trust that the perpetrators of this foul and alrests were made on Saurday atternoon and evening, and we sincerely trust that the perpetrators of this foul and alrests were made on Saurday attentions, and receive the punishment they so richly medically and a both legal and propor sontence. Judy Wells has nobly stood by his out to "stand by the coamontive Annal and so long as he administ

able to check the speed down the grade. It came in collision with locemotive No. 16, standing on the track. It
damaged it badly, and started it off at a rapid rate. It
came down the grade, crossed Broadway, and ran into the
passenger caren the track, which stopped it. The freight
train came along also at a furious rate, and when ner
Van Woert st. the switch was changed, and the whalt
train was thrown off, doing much damage. The tracks of
several cars were broken, and the contents scattered about
Engineer Outerkirk, of No. 16, is seriously if not fatally
injured. The engineer on the second locomotive was beslightly hurt. [Albany Evening Journal.

ATTACK UPON MR. NOONAS IN THE STREET.—An attack
was made upon our Postmaster, Mr. Noonan, on Saturder

ATTACE UPON MR. NOONAN IN THE STREET.—An attack was made upon our Postmaster, Mr. Noonan, on Saturdey morning by S. Park Coon, Esq. Mr. Noonan, on Saturdey morning by S. Park Coon, Esq. Mr. Noonan, on Saturdey morning by S. Park Coon, Esq. Mr. Noonan, on Saturdey morning by S. Park Coon, Esq. Mr. Roonan had just parked compsny with Mr. Doran, at the front of the Police Office, and was proceeding along East Waterst., when Mr. Coon steepped up behind him, and taking him by the collar, pulled out either a stick or a whip—we were useful to distinguish which—and struck Mr. Noonan ose of two blows. The parties closed, and Mr. Noonan ose of two blows. The parties closed, and Mr. Noonan ose striking Mr. Noonan on the ground. Mr. Coon made satirking Mr. Noonan on the ground. Mr. Coon made satirking Mr. Noonan on the ground. Mr. Coon made satirking Mr. Noonan on the ground. Mr. Coon from striking Mr. Noonan, scratching his face, when the parties were separated. [Milwaukee Sentine], 19th.

Park for Newspapers Made of Straw.—The paper which The Ithicadelphia Ledger is now using is the result of experiments in the use of straw as the principal material of which the paper is composed. This paper is made by Feinour & Nixon, at their paper mills in Mansyunk. It made by what is called Mellier's process, which has been recently patented, and by which it is claimed that paper for printing can be made from almost any vegetable fibrous substance. One of the difficulties with straw paper harteoforde has been made for the which the paper harteoforder has been to make it white enough for printing purposes. This is now done by a process of bleaching, a which Mr. Mellier is the patentoe.

Man Robert Arrestal, When arrested, he had in his possession some twenty letters, \$7 in money, and a drafter \$80.5 C. He was examined before two magistrate and committed for further trial. It appeared that he was in the habit of inserting his hand into the mail bay introduced papertures made for the strap, and would subset letters, break them open, tea

The St. Louis Republican of the 9th inst., states that the Post Office at Salem, Ill., had been closed for more than a week. The cause was that the office would not pay, and no one there was willing to work for nothing. Letters and papers were at last accounts having a serious time of it, as the next office on each side was sending them back most scrupulously, and they kept going without any chance of being stopped. These are great times among post offices.

SUICIDE AT CLINYON.—Wm. S. Thompson of Clinton Oneida Co., was found dead in the brewery of D. Cheek boto, Oriskany Falls, on the 13th, having committed side by hanging himself. He leaves a wife and two children to meurn his untimely end. He was 37 years of age and had been suffering for some time under depression of the control of th

SUICIDE IS VERNOST.—John Pike, a respectable and industrieus farmer of Whittingham, committed snicide by shooting limself in his own house, on Sanday last. He had been laboring under partial derangement, was 30 years of spe, and leaves a wife and nine shildren, the eldest but 15, to mourn his said act.

Joseph P. Dillingham, Esq., son of the late Pitt Dillingham, and one of the oldest and most respectable merchants of Augusta, Mc., died on the 12th, aged about 40

Soberly, after this we cannot see that there is left.

FEARETT RAILBOAD COLLISION.—About 11 o'clock a freight train of twenty cars, with locomotive No. 21 at tached, passed Spencerville, two mites from Broadway, as a furious rate—the engineer, owing to the snow, being mable to check the speed down the grade. It came in co

MPLANCHOLY ACCIDENT NEAR QUERRE—Five Persons
Drowner - A few days ago, Fabien Bols, grocer and shipowner at Cuebec, left that place in a large pilot boat, accomprised by Capt. Bernier, Mr. Lorde, and two others, to
visit a wreck stranded at Bersamis. Having accomplished
that, be attempted to cross to L Islet, and in so doing, the
boat capsized, and the five men went down and were lost.
Four of the bodies have been recovered—that of Mr. Bols
has not been found.